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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1881.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to Tim TRIBUNE says that a grave crisis appears to be approaching in Irish affairs. — The Fortune Bay settlement excites little interest in England. It is charged that Mr. Loritlard's horses have been run in "a bewildering manner." - The prospects of the Mciningen troupe at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, are only fair. = The revised version of the New Testament continues in disfavor in England. ____ A trustee of the burial ground says that ne proposal to transfer the remains of William Penn to America would be entertamed. General Diaz has resigned the po t of Minister of Public Works in Mexico. - More affrays and arrests have taken place in Ireland. = Eight hundred cattle were shipped on one steamer at Mon-

treal yesterday.

Domestic.—The International Telegraph Company filed articles of incorporation at Albany. It is reported at Washington that several changes will be made in the Treasury Department, = The balloting at Albany for United States Senators was without significance; forty-eight members of the Legislature were absent. — The President, accompanied by Secretary Hunt, visited Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. - A meeting of the members of the Boston Produce Exchange passed resolutions favoring the project of a World's Fair in that city in

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-James S. Coleman was made Street-Cleaning Commissioner yesterday.

— The presence of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt attracted few visitors to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. === The trial of the Police Commissioners was continued. = Three boys were buried under a falling embankment. - Hindeo, Aella, Grenada, Warfield, Marathon and Disturbance won the Jerome Park races. — The Harlem Regatta Association had its seventh annual regatta.

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412)2 - Stocks active and irreg ular, but generally lower and closing weak

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and generally fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 695; lowest, 48average, 587s2.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that we are to have an opportunity of hearing both Patti and Nilsson during the next opera season. Both might be called veterans of the operatic stage, if it were polite to apply the word to prima donnas. Many new stars have risen and set since the days of their early splendor, but their radiance has not paled. They are still as successful as ever in the critical European capitals.

For the first time since his inauguration President Garfield has taken a brief respite at a moment when they greatly need intellirom his official duties. He arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday and spent the day a Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, returning to Washington last night. It is to be hoped he will begin now to find a pleasant side to the life of a Chief Magistrate. Thus far he has had much more work and trouble than usually fall to a President during his first three months in the White House.

The London Jockey Club is a highly aristoeratic institution. It will not admit Mr. Lorillard to membership because he is "engaged in trade"; but this does not prevent Mr. Lorillard from hiring one of its blueblooded members to look after his interests. The distinctions of English social life are sometimes too fine to be appreciated on this side of the ocean. A briefless barrister outat-elbows, for instance, is a gentleman; but a rich and talented attorney is not.

No change in the Senatorial contest is indicated by the single ballot taken yesterday at Albany. The falling off in the strength of the leading candidates was caused by the absence of a large number of members who were paired. The week thus ends with Messis, Conkling and Platt no stronger and no weaker than they were on the day of the first ballot. Their opponents have gained something, however, in developing a tendency to concentrate their scattered vote, and from this tendency some tangible result may be looked for soon. They need, though, to take still more closely to heart the maxim on the coat of arms of Kentucky, "United we stand, divided we fall." A speedy agreement which will solidify their entire vote upon one candidate for Mr. Conkling's seat and one for Mr. Platt's is now of the highest importance.

This is the age of monuments. At the present rate at which the erection of historic figures in bronze or marble is going on the stock of heroes will be exhausted in a generation or two. Long before that day comes, however, we hope the project for erecting a monument to Hendrik Hudson, which some of the good people of Newburg have started, will be carried out. Hudson was a doughty sailor and an enterprising explorer, and where

else could his statue so fitly stand as on an island in the beautiful river which bears his name, in the midst of the legendary Highlands where he was last seen by Rip Van Winkle engaged in a game of ninepins with his ghostly crew? His grave cannot be marked, for he had none. No one knows whether his bones lie at the bottom of the sea or on some barren shore, for his mutinous crew set him adrift in a shallop and he was never heard of again.

An interesting picture of the economical housekeeping of an American family domiciled in a small Italian town is given in the letter of a correspondent writing from Viareggio, a seaport near Leghorn. A country where good cooks can be had for \$2 89 a month, who are content with abstracting not more than 10 cents worth a day from the household supplies, has much to recommend it; and when American housekeepers read that the servants are never above their business and are so well behaved that it is really agreeable to rule over them, they will think Italy must be an earthly paradise. This view will be strengthened by the account our correspondent gives of the cost of living. It is a little droll though, that domestic economy should be secured in Italy not by buying supplies in quantities, as most American house wives think important, but by laying in barely enough of everything to last for a single day. Even the coffee is bought by the "dose" fresh every morning.

The adage that nothing succeeds like success was verified anew, as our Pariscorrespondent shows, in the votes on Gambetta's Election bill in the French Chamber. At first the scrutin de liste was adopted by the narrow majority of eight votes, but on a second vote declaring the measure a question of urgency, the forces of Gambetta were swelled by recruits to such an extent that they became a majority of seventy. Only in a legislative body as mercurial as the French Chambers would such a transfer of votes be possible. In the British Parliament or in our own Congress members who, after fighting a bill for weeks, should suddenly range themselves with its advocates because they saw it was destined to win, would have a heavy account to settle with public opinion. Gambetta's victory will probably have far-reaching consequences, that the measure upon which he staked his position as a party leader was of itself so important to his future, but having once thrown lamself into a conflict to secure its passage, defeat might mean a turn in the tide of his

human life, and would soon become depopuabout 10,000. Looked at in one light the city is an insatiable devourer of vital forces and demands from the country 10,000 human bevictims are sacrificed in a thousand ways, by overwork in the strife for bread, by overworry in the mad struggle for gain, by poisoned air, unwholesome food, vile drinks and adulterated drugs, and perhaps most of all by the great friction, tension and competition of city life, wearing out the human machine too rapidly and causing it to break down prematurely. Civilization has yet to solve the problem of making the city as healthy as the country.

The Mayor has fulfilled in one respect at least his promise made to the public in regard to the new Street-Cleaning Department, and has nominated to the Board of Health a gentleman who possesses many of the qualities which the general judgment demands as necessary in the officer who is to undertake the work of cleaning our long-neglected streets, Mr. James S. Coleman has been engaged all his life in directing the labors of large masses man of business; he has conducted great public works with energy and success, with practical efficiency and economy. So far as we have heard, he has had no connection with shutting his ears to the importunities of politicians. If he pursues the course which he has marked out for himself, and in which he has the assurance of the Mayor that be will be supported by the City Government, he may count on the sympathy and adherence of all the people of good-will in New-York. He takes charge of our streets gent attention; he must perform his daties under a law which many consider inadequate and imperfect. Due allowance will therefore be made for the difficulties which stand in his way; while if he succeeds in the physical task of giving us clean streets and the more serious moral enterprise of rescuing a great municipal department from jobbery and corruption, he will reap an abundant harvest of honor and

SECRETARY WINDOM AND THE SUPERVIS-ING INSPECTORS,

Intelligence from the Treasury Department published in The Trieune of the 28th ult. steamboat inspection to an opinion which has proper. Secretary Windom has pungently reminded these officers of their notorious neglect; but it has been claimed that he cannot enforce the duty because the time and manner of fulfilment are left to the officer's discretion. And in support of this idea a section of the steamboat law is quoted which says that the supervising inspector "shall, when he thinks it expedient, visit any vessels licensed, and examine into their condition." It is known that, aside from all charges of corruption or wilful omission of duty, the administration of the law to the English investor more with a view of has been feeble; especially in this, that the visits have been very infrequent and the examinations grossly superficial. But if it be true that the Department, under former Secretaries, has hesitated, from a doubt of power, to command the inspectors in their performance, we respectfully urge Secretary Windom to examine the law comprehensively, independent of any traditions of the Department or/glosses cast upon it by the inspectors. Reading it in a common sense and practical way, and in the light of the public purposes for which it was passed, it appears to confer all needed powers upon the Secretary. Should a Victoria calamity occur in United States waters it is not clear that the blame can be thrown upon the law.

The steamboat inspection iaw was enacted in 1871, and stands substantially unchanged; its provisions were rearranged but not materially altered in the Revised Statutes, and the few

Obviously frequent and searching visits are essential to the efficiency of the scheme. It certainly was not the idea of the public in demanding the law, and there are no indications it, that the administration of it might vary in or London and Northwestern, without in any the different districts assigned to various inspectors, according as one officer might be vigilant and zealous, another irresolute and accommodating, a third sickly or busy with other things, a fourth corrupt. The nature of the plan requires that making frequent visits shall be obligatory.

Now for the framework of the law. As it detail what shall be done. It creates a supervising inspector-general, and ten supervising the administration of the law and the doings of those commodities whose value is governed by local inspectors in one of ten districts in which their cost of production has been prevented the country is divided. The inspector-general But it seems as if sooner or later we shall and the supervising inspectors are directed to eatch the complaint with which our venerable assemble annually at Washington, and are neighbor is attacked. Unlike the English authorized, nay, directed, while sitting as a however, we have boundless fields of new board to "establish all necessary regulations enterprise craving attention in every direct required" to carry out in the most efficient manner the provisions of the law. Moreover, the closing section declares that the Secretary may be necessary to secure the proper execuportance, it seems undentable that the board of case of their failure may, prescribe one. This ever before,

uniformity. spectors shall once in every year, at least, upon

During the past week the births in this city haid before a supervising inspector that such crepancy is rather greater than the average, life-preservers, damaged her boiler, or hired but there is always a marked difference be- an un-kilful engineer. The inspector might go tween the two figures. The Metropolis, like on board to ascertain the truth, and be conall large cities, is an enormous consumer of fronted with the objection: You cannot come; for this is not a time appointed by the board; lated if it did not constantly draw upon the nor have the master or owners asked an in-The deaths in a year exceed the births by pose of saying: Each supervising inspector tion. The power is conferred in addition to the ings every year to appease its appetite. Its duty of visiting under the general regulations The common sense interpretation of the scheme as a whole is: Let the board or the Secretary prescribe the frequency of inspectors' visit throughout the country. With these require ments every supervising inspector must comply. And, in addition, he shall have the power to go whenever special occasion is made known

THE SPECULATIVE MANIA IN LONDON.

No speculative mania, similar to the present has occurred in England for sixteen years. To 1865. Recuperation is much slower there than it is here. It took the commercial community five years to recover from the panic of increased. Then the principle of credit com- astend of the dram of the tree frees or the conpanies, known in Paris, but unknown in Lou-Overend, Gurney & Co., the Bank of London

bonds, but this was because it was "so safe." To all schemes and new companies she turned a deaf ear. But as time went on the money again began to accumulate until the money bags seemed to have fairly burst their strings. To anyone conversant with the history of this ascribes the intrequency and feebleness of period, a transcript of the advertising columns of The London Times would serve for 1865 of prevailed that the law leaves the visiting of 1881 indifferently. We find there the same steamers by the supervising inspector to be Cornish mines which are sold, opened, worked made at such time only as he may think and wound up regularly every ten years. There are gold mines in Africa, North Carolina, In dia, in fact anywhere short of the moon, There are financial banks, dairy companies, improvement companies, commercial and manufacturing companies, in fact everything in which John Bull can put his money with a fair chance of losing it.

As we run our finger down the list of new investments offering, the most important, and certainly the soundest, are our own railroad bonds. These would seem to have been offered distributing the holders than from the superiority of the foreign over our own market. It also seems that the genuine American "wildeat" has managed to swim the Atlantic, Mines which have been in every office in Broadway. battledore and shuttlecock, are dropped into the lap of John Bull. Debentures at seven per cent, issued against timber properties, are offered. Certainly if our venerable friend finds the weight of his gold too oppressive he will get assistance in the work of depletion from this side of the ocean. It would be much better for him if he bought our high-priced secarities on the New-York Stock Exchange and left wild American ventures alone. Let him remember that nothing reaches London which has not passed through the sieve of Yankee shrewdness, and that out of anything

subsequent enactments affect only small de- is to be made. But the British investor has tails. Ten years is not so long a time that the no discrimination. He takes all or rejects all. general demand has been forgotten; nor has Before long we shall expect to hear American it been materially changed, except that it has investments denounced because some mine somewhat strengthened. The demand which it | sold for ten times its value has failed to pay was the purpose of the law to supply called for the investor, or some land improvement a comprehensive system of official inspection. scheme was launched in London ten years before it was wanted. If he must invest here, let John Bull keep to our first-class railway bonds. He may sti_ mprove his return on invested capital by substituting Pennsylvania that it was the intention of Congress in passing or New-York Central bonds for Great Western way endangering the safety of his money.

The lessons which the financial history of Great Britain teach are important to us. As the rate and other characteristics of our money market appreach to those of older countries we may expect to be attacked with similar financial maladies. From some we have no doubt been saved by the happy concurrence of large stands in the Revised Statutes it fills sixty- immigration and cheap money. Railway enthree sections; and these prescribe in great terprise has been carried out to a larger extent than ever before in the history of this country, and without unduly raising the rate of inspectors, each charged with superintending wages. By this a considerable rise in the cost of tion. To that which is sound and legitimate let us hope our surplus capital will be directed. always remembering that we must sow before of the Treasury shall make such regulations as we can reap, and that the most rapid ventures involve the greatest risks.

The annual migration this year threatens to begin earlier and be more overwhelming than

numbered 422 and the deaths 660. This dis- and such a steamer had lost her beats, sold her equally familiar old homestead which has berural districts for a supply of fresh blood. spection. To meet this objection was the pur-

find its equal we must go back to 1864 and wheat and potato fields! The women follower 1857. In 1863 the pressure of capital seeking shabby imitation of town tawdriness which they investment began to be felt. The prices of never saw. The descrits of balled apples and all securities rose. Several new banks were vellow cream give place to watery jelly or blue established. At first the stream of invests ice-cream, an impudent mulatto stands behind ment flowed slowly. People were cautious, your chair instead of the farmer's plump don, was introduced. A system somewhat simistral as Ruskin and his son galodes of Darwin and lar to our construction companies was adopted. Is a Löseral Atheist. It town and country both polities in any form, and therefore has a strong negative as well as positive advantage in his favor, in entering upon the duties of an office where he will have a labor of Herenles in attending to his business and shorting his ears to the importanties of political design of the importanties of political design of the design of the importanties of political design of the design of the importanties of political design of the importanties of political design of the solid investors, the cherry, the country squires, and ladies with fixed incomes rushed bacobe usual of all that is desirable, elegant or in to get their share of the golden shower splended in the city. It seldom occurs to the No scheme was so extravarant in its pretensions as to fail to scene its capital. This went on until the Black I riday, the fatal day in April, 1866, which swept away thousands of town and town's people. Their creat is to of fortunes. American securities placed their part in producing the result; and the bank-ruptey of the Atlantic and Great Western bounces. Their weekly gospel is The Rozar. Railroad was not an inconsiderable factor, the good effect of the summer mixture of town This helped to bring down the great house of | and country is that it has descroyed much of the glamour of city life and manners for the more and a host of other institutions.

From 1866 to 1881 England remained with they can afford to stand on their own feet, and all the speculative spirit knocked out of her, that the cut of a polonaise is not so vital a. True, she invested somewhat largely in foreign matter in God's universe or even in town as

they had supposed it. It is a singular fact, teo, that among town's people summer is the time for most pretence and show. At home, each family has, measurably, its own circle which knows its rank and real value; it cannot struggle far outside, nor need it assert itself streamously there. But each summer these migratory families try a new boarding place and fall among a new set of strangers, who know not Joseph. What if her should be mistaken for lesser folk? What if the Smiths and John sons around them should Smith, and not the retail eigar sellers on the next street? If one could but have a coat of arms or a genealogical tree packed up in one's valise! Or not having them, if we could but leave our vexatious social rank at home altogether! It keeps us from being civil to those worthy people at the other table, because they ive on the next street in town and might call when we go home. If we chatted with the old lady about the weather, or if our sons danced with their pretty modest daughter, they might forget that their grandfather was a carpenter, while ours-sold whiskey wholesale!

Good people all, both in town and country here is a proposal which THE TRIBUNE has with which New-York and Boston have played urged upon you before row: Leave your ability of descent and your cherished caste behind you this summer in the empty town house, and for once go out into the fresh green world where God has set us all down together, and choose your companions for no other reason than that like meets like. Take the sincere witty good fellow as your comrade and friend, be he lord or black-mith, while you are out under the sky, and find out what is in him. You will be apt suddenly to find out there is more in yourself than you had suspected. Men may probably follow our advice; but not women. The gentler sex seldom ventures out that has passed through that ordeal not much under such open skies as these which God

spreads; it keeps its little social roof well over it, like the gay umbrellas which women carry now and flaunt in the eyes of quiet passers-by.

THE GROWTH OF CAPITALS.

The population of London, according to the census taken early in April, is 3,814,571. This is a gain of 560,311 in ten years—a number within a few thousands of the present population of Brooklyn. The percentage of ncrease from 1861 to 1871 was 16.1, but during the last decade it has been 17.2. In New-York the percentage of increase was 16.9 from 1860 to 1870, and 28.0 from 1870 to 1880. The population of the two cities in corresponding years from the opening of the

Landan.	New-York.	
1801 958,863 1821 1,378,947 1841 1,948,417 1861 2,863,989 1871 3,254,260 1881 3,814,571	1840 1840 1860	312,710 805,658 942,292

don of 1815, and while its percentage of increase was considerably higher during the last decade owing to the annexation of the Westchester towns, the two cities are well abreast of each other in their normal growth. If we go outside the corporate limits, and, considering the City Hall as a centre of population with a radius of twenty miles, make up an aggregate of 2,200,000, we shall find that the New-York of to-day is the London of thirtyfive years ago.

It is not in the metropolis of a country that the maximum percentage of urban growth is reached. A dozen of the great English cities outstripped London during the ten years ending in 1871, and it is probable that the present census will show a similar disproportion in the ratio of increase. English cities are growing at the 1871 showed not only that a smaller proporber of Englishmen were engaged in agricullation, so noticeable then, will probably even more conspicuous in the returns of the present census. It is not that the cities are swallowing up the farming districts, but that agricultural labor is rapidly being starved out. In some portions of New-England and the Mobile States the same tendency is already seen, but in the great agricultural belts the Continent the growth of population has been astonishing. Metropolitan all, special cases calling for an extra visit would | doors from Maine to Florida, to the yearly flood | progress here does not have the sambre background of rural decline which it has in

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

In a recent magazine article Dr. Felix L. Oswald takes a vigorous plea for the better physical educaof influencing the popular mind. There is danger, the hot-house processes for forcing mental growth in our schools, and the great demands upor he brain and the small demands upon the body ande by the business life of men who are not farmers or mechanics, that we shall become an effeminate nation. The aim of most of our educational institutions is to crain the pupils' minds with memorized of themselves. In the boys' schools there is a chance for athletic exercises, such as ball playing and rowing, but only a few students engage in these sports. The lad who makes his mark in the school and is the pride of the professors is usually the one who gives his whole for girls a mild form of gymnastics called calisthenies is practised, but it goes for little in the way of thorough physical training. The ordinary moveplenty of exercise for the legs, but almost none for the arms. In running about the house and to school and back the laziest child performs the feat of supporting and propelling the body with one foot re-Carried a chair across the room perhaps, held the legs, Dr. Oswald thinks, should be the primary object of physical culture. He advises the fitting

do for the propulsive exercises. There should be a pair of swincing rines suspended about four feet double claim, which children soon learn to climb by the hand-ever-band process, thus strengthening ththe prediction muscles, to whose development the quedramana owe their peculiar arm-newer. Then he would encourage the youngsters to turn the hall into a race course in cold weather, and to get up running matches out-of-doors when the sea-son permits. In its general invigorating effect on

other kind of exercise.

An in-door gymnasium for older people can be nitical up, Dr. Oswald tells us, for \$50, and he thinks will be as useful as a private library. The following is his description of the essential features of such a promoter of health and long life: 1. A spring-board and leaping-gauge; 2. An in-clined ladder; 3. A horizontal bar; 4. Swingingings; 5, A vaulting-horse (rough hewed); 6, A hest-expander relastic band with handlese; and, 7 A pair of Indian clubs. Buckets filled with shot or pig-iron will do for a health-lift. With this simple apparatus an infinite variety of health-giving exerises may be performed without much risk; on the orizontal bar alone Jahn and Salzmann enumerate not less than 120 different movements, most of which have proved very useful in correcting special malformations. For general hygienic purposes, Dr. Oswald adds, a much smaller number will be sufficient, especially where the neighborhood affords an opportunity for occasional outdoor sports; for an indoor gymnasium is, after all, only a preparatory school, or at best a substitute f-r the palæstra of Nature-the woods, the seashere, and the cliffs of a rocky mountain-range. But in large cities, he says, even the poorest ought to procure a few gymnastic implements; no dyspeptic should be without a spring-beard and some sort of health-lift.

The need for a thorough reform in popular methods of education is hardly overstated by Dr. Oswald. He finds that in Massachusetts, Ohio and North Carolina, which are taken as representative States of their respective sections, only three schools in a thousand pay any attention to physical training. The most essential thing of all is neglected and left to chance-showing children and young people how to build up strong bodies and teaching them the primary laws of health. There is no end of schemes and systems for training the mind and saving the soul, but small attention is paid to the fact that without a sound body to work in neither mind nor soul is of much account,

THE SOCIAL PALACE AT CUISE.

An account of the Social Palace or Unitary Home erected at Guise, France, several years ago, by M Godin, for the use of the working people employed in his extensive iron foundries, has been published ov the New-York Woman's Social Science Society This society sent one of its members, Mrs. Augusta Cooper Bristol, to Guise in the summer of 1880 to visit and study M. Godin's unique institution, and the pamphlet recently issued is the result of her mission. The subject is not wholly new to American readers, for two or three years ago Harper's Monthly published a well-written illustrated article | marriage with a Princess Galitzin brought him into

describing the Social Palace and giving in brief space a pretty clear idea of its management and the effect of M. Godin's system upon the education, morals, economies and comfort of its inhabitants. The merit of Mrs. Bristol's pamphlet lies chiefly in the full and accurate presentation of the whole body of principles and rules under which the society inhabiting and managing the Familistere, as the dwelling part of the institution is called, live and thrive. By its aid M. Godin's system may be closely studied in this country, and perhaps imitated by some philanthropic capitalist having the good of the laboring classes at heart.

The Familistere is an immense brick edifice four

stories high, in the form of three parallelograms, each of which incloses an interior court, covered with a glass roof and paved with cement, whole, says M. Godin in his book on "Social Solutions," is constructed with a view to the preservation and development of human life. No wood is used in the building of any of the walls, and the interior walls are so constructed as to prevent the spread of flames, in case fire should break out in any apartment. The floors are tiled. Around the entire circumference of each of the three central ourts, are three tiers of galleries. These are so constructed as to prevent accidents to children. The apartments occupied by the families are a double ow of rooms on each story, the interior row openng upon the gallery of the court, the other upon the exterior facade. This arrangement secures perfect ventilation of the family apartments, since the interior courts are ventilated by grated openings from underground galleries and openings in the glass roofs.

The rooms are large, well lighted and provided with everything necessary to clean, healthful, comfortable living. The apartments vary in their dimensions, so that a workman is able to hire such as omport with his means or wages, and as the advantages of water, ventilation, light and the deasure of the galleries and court are alike on very story, a workman who chooses smaller apartments in order to lessen his rent will experience ittle inconvenience in reference to space, as all have like access to the courts and galleries. In the lower story of the central portion of the building are cooperative stores, attended by women employed by the association. At a little distance from the Unitary Home, and in the midst of the lawns and gardens surrounding it, is a nursery and infant chool, where mothers employed during the day can ave their young children in charge of trained aurses and kimbergarten teachers. There are also cheels in a separate building for the older children lanking a pretty little theatre where the community sembles evenings for concerts, lectures, dramatic stertainments and to transact the business of the ssociation, in which all the members have a voice. still other buildings are used for a restaurant, bakery, meat shop, stables, etc., and just across the River Oise, a bend of which incloses the grounds of he Home, is a laundry where all the washing of the ecommunity is done. The shops where the people work are also on the opposite bank of the stream. The family life of the members is separate, as it should be. They unite only for labor, sociability

It should be understood that this novel and adnirable institution is in no respect a charity. M. seedin studied the relations of capital and labor and the condition of the working classes for twenty years before he put his plans in practice. When he built his Familistere he did not make it resemble in the least an almshouse. The inhabitants pay sufficient rent to make the capital invested in the buildng and grounds fairly productive. They live in a palace surrounded by a park and flower garden, and have all the essentials of healthful and pleasant living, but they pay no more for the rent of their apartments than is paid for the poor tenements in the dirty back lanes of manufacturing towns. Nor are they oppressed by an arbitrary government. The institution is in their own hands, the rules are of their own making, and the officers of their own choosing. In the workshops they share the direction and the profits with the proprietor. The institution can no longer be spoken of as an experiment, It has been long enough in existence to demonstrate that it is a financial and social success. The shops are profitable, the Home pays interest on its cost, and the workingmen and their families who inhabit it are an intelligent, orderly, flourishing community, We should be glad to see M. Godin's ideas and plans developed in this country in some of our manu

The story of Jefferson Davis's capture in female garments having been pretty well forgotten, and never having at any time been of much importance, we are rather surprised to find him reviving it, with no little spleen, in his book, which was published in London last Friday. It was said that he attempted to escape from these in pursuit of him. What does tr. Davis say! Why, that he put on Mrs. Davis's ragian, and that she thoughtfully threw a shawl on his wife's raglaa (which he says that he put on by mistake for his own and the lady's shawl. There doesn't seem to be much opportunity for a difference here; and yet Mr. Davis gets upon his highest horse and declares that he " will postpone to some other time and more appropriate place any further notice of the story and its variations, all the spawn of a andiquity which shames the civilization of the Verily these be brave words well monthed, but when we consider that Mr. Davis admits sub-tantially all that has been said about the clock and hawl, one does not see why there should be such a pother about the matter. Mr. Davis, in this very account, tells us that his wife saved him from being shot by throwing her arms about him-and a highly to be sure, say that but for this interposition be would have been shot. The timely embrace, he avers, prevented him from tumbling the trooper from his saidle, jumping into it, and riding away a free man. It was the constant misfortune of Mr. Davis when he was about to do some great thing to be hindered by semebody from doing it. In this case, success depending upon immediate action, instead of dismounting the trooper and riding away upon the trooper's steed, Mr. Davis, as he says, turned back, and the morning being chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent," evidently to warm simself, the shawl and ragian having become by this time the spoil of war. The hero who at such a supreme moment thinks of warming himself cannot expect to make any great figure in future epics. The story of the capture, however written, can never be a very sublime one. Yet Mr. Davis, instead of calmly trusting to the dignifying effect of tradition, writes all the queer particulars in a book! PERSONAL.

Mme, Emile de Girardin and the heirs of her late husband have agreed to a compromise, and she is to receive the sum of \$160,000 besides the legal alimony allowed her at her separation from her husband.

Only eleven English sovereigns since the Conquest have exceeded the age-sixty-two-which Queen Victoria has just attained. Only three enjoyed a longer reign. The Emperor of Germany, the King of the Netherlands and the King of Denmark are the only European rulers older than Victoria. There are four descendants of William Penn now

living in this country-Dr. Penn Gaskell Skilleon -who still receives from the Pennsylvania Trust Company his income from the Penn estates in Ireland-Colonel Peter Penn Gaskell Hall, and two boys related to the Penn family through their dead

Louis Kessuth, who is now living in Italy with his unmarried sons, is quoted as saying: "I am literally a man without a country, yet what man ever loved his country more?" In a letter to a correspondent of The Boston Transcript he speaks pather; leally of "my dear native land, aias! not my home.

Stephanie and Rudelph are delighting their loyal subjects by their kind and pleasant ways. The Prince's cleverness and his easy and manly manner make him a favorite with all classes, while his pretty little bride is much commended for the fasision in which she performs her public duties. Sue looks a thorough Queen, and plays her part as if she had been long accustomed to it, and had not look loft. just left the nursery.

General Ignatieff, the Czar's new Minister, belongs to the lower and poorer class of Russian nobility, and has been the architect of his own fortunes. His